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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

THE REICHSTAG OPENED—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR FROM THE THRONE—UNIFORMITY OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AND CIVIL RIGHTS—THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—INCREASE OF CONTRIBUTIONS—INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY LIMITABLE ONLY BY PUBLIC INTERESTS—ALSACE AND LORRAINE—THE POSTAL UNION—WAR POSSIBLE ONLY FOR DEFENSE.

BERLIN, October 29.—The session of the Reichstag was opened to-day by the Emperor William in person. The speech from the throne enumerates comprehensive measures to bring about uniformity in judicial proceedure. The attainment of this end, the Emperor says, will confer on the Fatherland a boon long enjoyed by other countries. Steps have also been taken to secure a uniformity of civil rights. It is true that years will elapse before these reforms can be accomplished, but the Emperor rejoices to be able, to-day, to express the conviction that the hopes of the Government and country will be realized in the not too distant future. The legislation in regard to the military system of the empire will be completed by bills dealing with the Landsturm and the apportionment of contributions among the various States for the maintenance of the army in time of peace. The general rise in prices renders the sums of money heretofore granted insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the army and provide for improvements demanded by the advance of military science. The budget of 1875 will show the necessity of an increase of contributions for this and other branches of the administration. The allied governments agree that existing powers relative to the circulation of paper currency are only limitable by the demands of the public interests. In conjunction with the maintenance of a metallic currency, bills regulating the issue thereof will be presented. The projects of laws making civil marriages obligatory and introducing civil registration throughout the Empire, will also be submitted.

The Emperor continues: "Your co-operation is now, for the first time, invited to instituting a budget for Alsace and Lorraine. You will here have an opportunity of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the resources, requirements and institutions of those provinces than was hitherto possible under the old system of yearly administrative reports. You will show our compatriots of the Upper Rhine the interest the whole nation takes in this most ancient German territory. Thanks to the Berne Postal Convention and the good will of the States which took part in the Congress, it has been found possible to establish a Postal Union which promises facilities before unknown for the development of intellectual and commercial intercourse between nations. My relations with foreign powers are pacific and amicable. The tried friendship which unites me with the rulers of powerful empires, affords a guarantee for the continuance of peace, in which I may claim your entire confidence. Any temptation to employ the united power of the Empire otherwise than for its defense, is far from my mind. This very power enables the Government to meet with silence unjust suspicions in regard to its policy. Should the malevolence of party passions, whence the suspicions spring, seek the form of acts, you have only to take your stand against it; when I know the whole nation and its princes will be ready, at any time, to defend with me the right and honor of the Empire."

The speech was received, at the close, with deafening applause.

About two hundred Deputies were in their seats at the opening of the Reichstag. The Crown Prince Frederick William, his uncle, Prince Charles, and his cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, were present. Bancroft Davis, Minister of the United States, accepted a seat in the Diplomatic gallery. Prince Bismarck presented the Emperor's speech. The passage relating to Alsace and Lorraine, and the final paragraph, were applauded with especial enthusiasm. The Reichstag will choose a President Saturday.

KULLMANN PLEADS GUILTY.

BERLIN, October 29.—The trial of Kullmann, for the attempted assassination of Bismarck, began to-day at Wurzburg. The prisoner admitted his guilt.

The public prosecutor said that, notwithstanding the prisoner's admission of guilt, it was necessary that the full evidence should be submitted to the Court. Kullmann, in reply to questions, stated that while living in Salzwedel he joined a Catholic society. He had said that Bismarck was the worst and maddest enemy of the Church. The prisoner avowed himself an Ultramontane, and admitted that he had uttered threatening expressions, such as "Before I die, another must fall," etc. He said he first thought of killing Bismarck last Easter. He went to Berlin for that purpose, but was unable to find Bismarck's residence, until he learned from the newspapers that the Prince had gone into the country. He then reported to Sangerhausen in order to be near at hand, as Bismarck had not definitely decided what watering place to visit. He loaded his pistol with powder, wadding and two bullets. He only ascertained where Bismarck resided, from a stranger on Sunday afternoon.

Police officer Kowerts was sworn, and testified that at the time of the attempt on Bismarck's life he noticed the priest, Hauthaller, who stood so near the Prince's carriage that one of the horses brushed against him. During the stoppage thus caused, Kulimann hurried to the carriage and fired. The officer further testified that at his first examination Kullmann said: "You think, of course, that I belong to the Catholic agitation. I certainly belong to a Catholic society, but have not been sent hither." On being told the consequences of his crime, he replied: "I am cured for." Witness understood this to mean that some accomplices before the act would provide for his maintenance if he escaped capture.

The prisoner disputed this conclusion. He also denied the truth of Kowert's assertion that his demeanor was frivolous. He declared it was most cool and deliberate. This caused a sensation in the Court room.

Dr. Diruff deposed as to the nature of the injuries received by Bismarck and the illness resulting from them. The depositions of several physicians were read, showing that the Prince still suffered from nervous weakness, and that he is soon fatigued, even by the exertion of writing.

The interrogation of the prisoner was resumed. He said respect for religion would have prevented him from making the attemp. on Sunday, even if an opportunity offered, but he had frequented the vicinity of the house much and feared Bismarck would again escape him, as he did at Berlin. The prisoner described circumstantially what occurred at the time of the firing, in terms identical with those of the indictment. He explained that he fired at the head, because he thought it possible Bismarck wore a shirt of mail. After firing the shot he ran in front of the carriage, across the road, where he remained a moment. When the coachman struck him with his whip he intended to fly, but was quickly seized. He learned that Bismarck was only wounded, while he was on the way to prison. He thought he had aimed well, but the victim must have moved at the time. He had a second percussion cap in his hand, to use if the first missed fire. He was fully conscious of the gravity of his crime and of its consequences, but had made the attempt because he regarded Bismarck as the originator of the present religious conflict, even though he might not have believed that the conflict would cease at his death. Now that he had thought more of the matter, he saw plainly that he had committed a great crime.

A police sergeant, who guarded Kullmann in jail, swore that the prisoner told him he was sorry he had not taken better aim, and that he perhaps would have succeeded had he loaded with another bullet. On being asked how he reconciled such a crime with his religious professions, Kullmann replied: "It serves the cause. Are not our bishops imprisoned?" The accused denied having so spoken, but the witness was positive those were his words.

Another policeman swore that the prisoner said: "Even if I did not attain the object, there remain enough persons set on to prosecute it, and they will succeed. Death is a matter of indifference to me. Better die than allow religion to go to ruin." Kullmann, interrupting, said he did not recollect these expressions; he could only have said: "Many others may shoot at Bismarck," but not that they were "set on" to do it. The witness, resuming, declared that Kullmann further said Bismarck would be shot within ten years. Various acquaintances of Kullman gave evidence as to his quarrelsome behaviour and his indignation at anti-Catholic laws. Other witnesses deposed to numerous threats by the prisoner against Prince Bismarck.

District Judge Debow deposed that he held the first examination of the prisoner, in the presence of Prince Bismarck. Before the commencement of the actual examination, the Prince asked Kullmann why he sought to kill him. Kullmann replied: "On account of the May laws." Bismarck said: "It is not fair for fellow citizens to shoot at one another." Kullmann gave no reply to the question from Prince Bismarck, whether he had never been taught his duties towards the constituted authorities. Kullmann then, without the least emotion, calmly and indifferently recounted the manner in which he had matured his plan, obtained his pistol and followed his intended victim from Berlin to Kissengen.

The police doctor testified that in his opinion the prisoner was perfectly responsible for his action. Medical Councillor Vogt testified to holding a similar opinion to that of the last witness, stating, however, that Kullmann had a violent disposition, and that his youth, his fanatical ideas and his inherent proneness to sudden passion should be taken as a mitigation of his offense. Two medical experts, called by the defense, will testify to-morrow.

CONDITIONS OF VON ARNIM'S RELEASE.

BERLIN, October 29.—Von Arnim, when released, was merely required to guarantee that his absence should not cause any delay in the proceedings in the case. He is not bound to remain in Germany.

England.

MORE FROM CAPTAIN TYLER.

LONDON, October 29.—Captain Tyler, in reply to a letter from a director of the Erie Railway Company, states that, in his opinion, the working expenses of the road ought not to exceed sixty-six per cent. of the gross earnings.

DEATH OF JOHN LAIRD.

John Laird, the well-known shipbuilder, died to-day, after a protracted illness.

THE FIJI COLONY.

Sir Hercules Robinson, in a dispatch from the Fiji Islands, report to the home Government that he has imposed taxes, established a tariff based on that of New South Wales and framed a code of laws. He retains the government in his own hands until further orders. The King has sent a message confiding the interests of his people to the justice and clemency of Queen Victoria.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 29.—Arrived—Steamship Atlas, from Boston.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 29, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £115,000. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was £90,000. Consols, 92¾; United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105¼; do. 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central, 95; Erie, 20¼@20¾; do preferred, 42. Tallow 45s 9d. Turpentine 32s 6d@28s 9d.

ANTWERP, October 29.—Refined petroleum 24¾ francs.

PARIS, October 29.—Rentes 62 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 29.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7⅝d; Orleans 7⅝@7¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 9,000 American, and 2,000 for speculation and export. Pork—prime mess 78s.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

NATIONAL LUTHERAN SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AT JOHNSTOWN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 28, 1874.

The prominent features of the great Convention yesterday were the report of G. W. Bilton, Esq., of Springfield, the Corresponding Secretary (which showed most careful statistical information), and the report of the Committee on International Lessons, Rev. S. B. Barnitz, of Wheeling, chairman. This report shows a large increase in Bible study throughout the Lutheran Church. The committee's report was indorsed, and measures adopted to publish the Augsburg Teacher, under the supervision of the committee and the Publication Board.

At the evening session an audience of nearly two thousand packed every available spot of the magnificent church of Rev. Dr. Fink. The singing of the grand congregation has seldom been equaled in this section of the country, the tones of the great organ being lost in the harmonious chorus of human voices. Rev. Dr. J. Geo. Butler, Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, addressed the Concourse on the subject of "Early Conversion." The address was delivered without manuscript, in the usual animated style of Dr. Butler, and excited much comment.

The devotional meeting this morning was led by Rev. Dr. Mann, of Philadelphia. The subject, "Should unconverted teachers be employed in the Sunday School?" was ably discussed by Rev. M. L. Wilhelm, of Ohio; and the question, "Should Sunday School picnics and festivals be discontinued?" was clearly answered in the negative by Rev. F. S. Hoover, of Pennsylvania. At this writing the church is crowded and the interest of the proceedings unabated. Delegates continue to arrive by every train, and the hospitality of the people is unbounded.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, October 29.—After morning prayer, the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was called to order. A message from the House of Bishops was received, stating that they concurred in selecting Boston for the next place of meeting.

It was resolved that the House should sit with closed doors to-day, from two o'clock, on the confirmation of Missionary Bishops.

The Committee on Christian Education reported a resolution recommending that the Church uphold schools and colleges under the Church direction, and influence the appointment of a standing committee which might communicate with the Committee of the General Convention to collect statistics of church education, and that the Joint Committee on Christian Education be continued, to mature a report on education, to be presented at the next meeting of the General Convention. The report was approved and recommendations adopted.

The report from the Committee on Translation of the Prayer Book into Spanish, asking that the committee be continued, and that its President be authorized to fill vacancies which might occur, was adopted. The order of the day was then taken up, it being the consideration of report No. 1 of the Committee on Canons, with regard to some relaxation in the rubrics in the office for infant baptism.

Rev. Dr. Charles W. Andrews favored a change, and asked that the prayer of the memorialists for such relaxation should be granted, because it was asked for by the clergy, unless it could be shown that it contradicted some portion of the Word of God. It had so far failed to teach what it was intended it should teach, and had proved a stumbling block in the paths of many good men, which should be removed. In conclusion, he begged the House of Deputies to accede to this request.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, exclaimed: "By no means, sir."

Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, disagreed with such a principle, as he believed it would not be acting up to their constitutional duties. He objected to the change, because it was not

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1874.

THE New York *Tribune* and other Democratic papers of that city, put down the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts of this State as "doubtful." For the Democracy, yes, very!

A VOTE for HOPKINS or COCHRAN is, virtually, a vote for free trade. Once in power, the first move of the Democracy would be to repeal the protective tariff. Workingmen of Allegheny county, do you understand this?

IF ANY man wishes to see the great manufacturing State of Pennsylvania, with the countless industries which are dependent for their prosperity on the maintenance of the protective policy, delivered over bound hand and foot into the clutches of the free traders, let him vote for the Democratic candidates, State, legislative and national. But not else.

THERE are, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, nineteen national banks, with an aggregate capital of between nine and ten millions of dollars. The destruction of this important interest is a cardinal issue of the Western Democracy, whose platforms, according to the organ of that party in Western Pennsylvania, "thoroughly embrace the Democratic idea."

DO NOT neglect the Legislature. Let it be borne in mind that that body will have to elect a United States Senator. The Democracy are working like beavers for success in that quarter, and the Republicans of Allegheny county must be very vigilant in defending that part of the field. Unless they want to see Pennsylvania misrepresented in the United States Senate by a free trader, they must maintain their majority unimpaired.

EVERY Republican in this broad Commonwealth has something at stake in the result of the approaching election. Upon it will depend, in no small degree, the prosperity and progress of our State. Those, therefore, who from supineness or indifference neglect to be present at the polls on Tuesday, and do their whole duty by helping to retain the control of affairs in the hands of the Republican party, will simply hasten the coming of misfortune upon themselves.

There are but three intervening secular days before election day, and they must be days of work. Work is the watchword. The hearts of the people are still true to the cause of justice, honesty, right and good government. All that is needed is to stir them up to a proper sense of the importance of getting out a full vote to make a Republican triumph complete. Work and victory go hand in hand. Three days more of faithful labor will give the Democracy their Gettysburg.

IF MESSRS. HOPKINS and COCHRAN are sincere in their protectionist declarations, they certainly have no business in the political crowd in which they train, and ought at once to cut themselves loose from the influences and associations which now surround them. The best possible plan for them to pursue would be, to cast aside all their embarrassments and perplexities without further hesitation or delay, and give a united support to the Republican Congressional candidates, NEGLEY and BAYNE.

THE Republican party of Pennsylvania is in favor of protection, and of the maintenance of the national credit by the payment of the national debt in gold. In repudiation and free trade there is no hope whatever, while there is everything to hope for from the triumph of the principles for which the Republicans are battling. Every vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote for the destruction of American credit and labor, and the downfall alike of our reputation and our industries.

THERE is not a single political subject in the minds of the people of which the Republican State platform does not treat, and that in words which have but one signification. There is nothing evasive or uncertain in any of them. If, between now and next Tuesday, every elector in Allegheny county should carefully and thoughtfully read and ponder the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, and contrast them with the the Democratic State platform, the majority for the candidates of the Republican party would be one of the heaviest ever known.

OVER a million dollars of the State debt have been redeemed this year up to this time, and it is expected that this amount will be increased to $1,300,000 by the end of the fiscal year, on the 30th of November. This result has been accomplished by the wise and faithful administration of the Republican authorities of the State, and it refutes, as nothing else could possibly do, the loose and meaningless charges of extravagance and corruption which have been so recklessly urged against them. Next Tuesday, however, it will be shown that the people are quite satisfied with matters as they are, and that they prefer to let well enough alone.

"IF WAS the non-protection of a Radical Congress that has stopped our mills and deprived laborers of employment."—*Post.*

Probably our contemporary never heard of Mr. Facing-both-ways. If the *Post* is really in favor of a protective tariff, why has it lauded the free trade platform of the Ohio Democracy as "thoroughly embracing the Democratic idea," and rejoiced over their successes upon it? Light and darkness are not more diverse in their nature than are these oppugnant utterances of the *Post* with regard to protection. If that paper was sincere in its views concerning the Ohio platform, it follows of necessity that it is insincere in its expressions of opinion, now. And so, conversely. The *Post* may take which horn of the dilemma it chooses.

"O what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practise to deceive."

HERE is another pertinent illustration of the injury which the triumph of the repudiation Democracy would inevitably inflict on our national credit abroad. A few weeks ago the negotiations of our five per cent. bonds by the new European Syndicate were progressing very favorably and satisfactorily, and the Treasury Department had advices indicating that the Syndicate would, prior to the expiration of the time allowed (February 1st next), signify its purpose and readiness to subscribe for the remainder of the bonds of the above character. Now it is stated that there is no immediate prospect of negotiating the remainder of the new loan; the reason assigned for the failure being the growth of the pernicious and dishonorable doctrines of the repudiation Democracy of Ohio and Indiana. Every man who upholds the financial honor and integrity of the nation should vote the full ticket of the Republican party.

There are times when principles become of so infinitely greater importance than the representatives of them, that it is the height of folly to protest against the men by defeating them as representatives of principles. The present is such a period. For the first time in many years the Republican majority in Congress is endangered, and the result of the contest in Pennsylvania will go a long way toward determining the complexion of the next National House of Representatives. Hence there is a direct responsibility resting upon every Republican in this State. Under the circumstances, "independent" voting means, simply, a willingness to throw Congress into the hands of the free trade, repudiation Democracy. In an emergency like the present, considerations of a merely private and personal character should not be allowed to have weight, since the success of the Democracy would be the triumph of doctrines and principles which all true Republicans abhor.

WE HAVE already alluded to the ominous fact that the successes of the repudiation Democracy out West (over which their political brethren in this State hurrahed themselves hoarse with rejoicing), were creating not a little alarm among European creditors of this country. The Washington *Star*, an "independent" Republican paper, is our authority for the statement that the German legation in Washington is in receipt of numerous anxious inquiries from owners of our bonds in Germany as to the probable future status of this class of American securities, in view of the apparent growth of the repudiation doctrine. We commend this fact to the thoughtful consideration of everybody. Democratic victories, it will thus be seen, create distrust, injure the public credit, bring us into disgrace before the financial world, and prepare the way for general disaster and ruin. These are the unmistakable signs of the times. Let prudent men heed them well.

HOPKINS AND COCHRAN.

The extreme eagerness with which Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN have pressed forward with their letters claiming to be good tariff men, is proof of two things, viz: *First*, that they both despair of election unless a sufficient number of Republicans to elect them will believe their protestations, and *second*, that no one would ever have thought of regarding them as tariff men if they had not put in their impudent claims to that effect.

If either COCHRAN or HOPKINS has had a fair show of success, by his unaided party strength, he never would have put forward this new confession of faith. It was only when they both found that their only hope of bamboozling any Republican into voting for them lay in making the public believe that leopards could change their spots, that they brought themselves down to the task of announcing their adhesion to a new creed. We take it for granted, then, that neither of them has any hope of an election, beyond what is based on the presumption which they entertain of the gullibility of Republicans.

It is also plain that both these gentlemen regarded their positions as Democratic candidates as being *prima facie* against the supposition that they could, possibly, be tariff men. No candidate writes letters to show his position on public questions, when his position is, of itself, perfectly clear. No one expects either Mr. BAYNE or Mr. NEGLEY to write a letter on the tariff, because the fact that they are Republican nominees settles their position on that issue beyond question. They are known and read of all men as friends of a protective tariff. No one doubts them; no one questions them; and no one expects them to put themselves on record, on the question of protection. There party position settles all that.

With HOPKINS and COCHRAN, however, all that is different. Their party position is just the reverse. They belong to a party with free trade affinities and associations, and the very fact of their being Democrats decides their political classification as anti-protectionists. That they were both conscious of this fact is shown by their hurried vaulting into the political arena with letters protesting their devotion to the protective policy. They knew that no one would otherwise believe that of them, and they hence were compelled to define their positions. No Democratic candidate for Congress in Pennsylvania, running in an acknowledged Democratic district, has yet published a letter like those of Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN.

Does any one believe the professions of these men to be sincere? We do not. We have no faith in men who put themselves in opposition to their party, while running as party candidates. Their party is not a tariff party; their party creed has no tariff clause in it; and their party associations in other States are all adverse to a protective tariff. If they are sincere, they have no business in their party. There is but one tariff party in this country, and no Democrat can consistently carry out his tariff convictions, if he has any, in a party that is hostile to them. If HOPKINS and COCHRAN really want to promote and sustain the protective policy, there is but one way to do it, and that is to vote for and elect BAYNE and NEGLEY.

If any Republican is tempted to believe in the, not eleventh-hour professions, but professions made at 11.55 of the political day, he will most surely be deceived and betrayed. Let no such men as COCHRAN and HOPKINS be trusted. They are assuming a virtue which they do not have, and they promise to do what they can never perform. They will be driven out of their party if they ever attempt to redeem their pledges. They may be honest in making them; but they never can perform them.

Tried, faithful, trusty men, whose position is unquestioned and unquestionable on the issue that most affects the industrial interests of this section, are not to be thrust aside, in these two centers of manufacturing enterprise, to make way for two political adventurers, upon whose recent professions of faith the ink is not yet dry. That would not be the part of wisdom or prudence. It is no time to swap horses when you are swimming a stream with you steeds; and now, in this supreme crisis of the fate of our home industries, is not the time to experiment and can be relied upon, and who belong to a party that can give efficiency to them, for men who have just at this moment, for the first time, avowed a new faith, and who belong to a party hostile to the faith they have only just professed.

JUDGE OLMSTED AND THE TIOGA ACT.

For the purpose of injuring Judge OLMSTED among the workingmen, a most villainous circular has been prepared by the Democrats, in which an attempt is made to show that he was responsible for the passage of the objectionable and oppressive Tioga law, adopted in 1865 and repealed in 1868. Judge OLMSTED, who is our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is opposed by JOHN M. LATTA, who was a member of the Senate in 1865, and is clearly on the record as having supported the passage of the bill, and voted for it throughout. Judge OLMSTED was Speaker of the House that year, and did not work for the bill. The bill originated in the Senate, and after it passed first reading, in its most objectionable form, the rules were suspended and it was put through second and third readings without a dissenting voice—JOHN LATTA giving it his support all through. He did not even object to a suspension of the rules. The bill went over to the House, where it was amended by striking out the clause which prevented the tenant from appealing to the courts; and, having been otherwise modified, was passed. Judge OLMSTED voted but once on the bill, and that was after it had been amended. When LATTA supported the bill, it was much more severe than when it passed the House, as the tenant had no right of appeal, and could have been kicked out of doors on ten days' notice. Such are the plain facts; and those who wish to verify them are referred to page ninety-three of Legislative Record of 1865, and page eighty-eight of Senate Journal for the same year. Now we ask the workingmen of the State whether they are going to strike down Judge OLMSTED, who has been their consistent friend, and support a man like LATTA, who not only votes directly against their interests, but resorts to the lowest and most dishonorable means for the purpose of placing upon his opponent the odium which the record fixes too firmly upon himself? On the subject of the ventilation bill, Judge OLMSTED was outspoken "in favor of the passage of a proper and judicious bill to secure health and safety in the bituminous coal mines," and on many other questions he has proven himself the consistent and steadfast friend of the workingmen, in all proper efforts to advance their interests and protect their rights.

Republicans should remember another fact in connection with this Tioga act, namely: That it was gotten up by leading Democrats, supported mainly by Democratic members of the Legislature, and repealed by a Republican Legislature when it was demonstrated that the Democrats who got up the law used it to oppress the working classes of Tioga county.

DO NOT FORGET THE REST OF THE TICKET.

It is natural, and right, that the first place should be given, at such a time as this, to the Congressional tickets. The direct interest of all is centered in the Congressional election, and the utmost prominence is very properly given to the task of securing the election of Republican Congressional candidates. To all that we say "Amen!" and willingly lend our aid.

But let us not forget the rest of the ticket. The Legislature to be chosen next Tuesday has a United States Senator to elect, and the Senator is of as much importance as the Congressmen. We cannot afford to lose either; and we direct attention to the necessity of securing a Republican Legislature, as being worthy of special consideration.

The Democrats are giving their earnest attention to the work of capturing some of our Legislative and Senatorial districts. Shall they be permitted to succeed? We trust not. Allegheny county should be ashamed of sending Democrats to the Legislature to help elect a free trade United States Senator, and she will be, if she's ever guilty of that folly. The Democratic candidates for the Legislature may be very clever fellows, personally, and some few of them are; but they are not in sympathy with the views of the majority of our people, on questions which gravely concern the best interests of this community, and there can be no propriety in sending them to Harrisburg to misrepresent us.

We urge, then, that those who desire this great county to present an unbroken front in favor of protection to home industry, shall see to it that the Republican candidates for the Legislature are properly sustained. They are the only men who can give force and effect to the wishes and wants of the people of this county, and they must not be neglected or overlooked.

Then there is, also, the State ticket. Let it, too, be well kept in mind. It is deserving of the heartiest support, as well on account of its personal merits, as of the principles it represents. The ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, should be the rallying cry of every true, consistent and earnest Republican.

WHATEVER may be the protective predilections of Mr. COCHRAN, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district, they would, in the event of his election, be utterly powerless and without the slightest significance against the impetus that would inevitably carry him on with the party that elected him. He would not desert his party on party occasions. If he is ready to do this, then he is running under false pretenses. He is to be judged by the party that nominated him, and upon its policy with respect to the tariff, the currency and other issues of the time, he must stand or fall. Every vote cast for Mr. COCHRAN is directly and unequivocally a vote to make that notorious free trader, FERNANDO WOOD, Speaker of the next National House of Representatives, and for a tariff revolution which would close our foundries and mills, deprive thousands of workingmen of work and wages, and prove fatal to the largest business interests of the district. Those who are desirous of averting such disastrous results can help to do so by voting for the candidate of the Republican party, Colonel BAYNE.

WE LEARN from the Harrisburg *Patriot* that Mr. JOHN REILLY has withdrawn from the canvass as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth district, composed of the counties of Blair, Bedford, Cambria and Somerset. This leaves the field clear for Hon. S. STEEL BLAIR, and insures his election by a very large majority.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The King of the Sandwich Islands is on his way to New York.

England is going to send a large colony of laborers into Mississippi.

Only three more days for work, Republicans. On Sunday you should pray.

This is the coldest October which New England has had for twenty-one years.

Sherman's son-in-law has gone into the wire business—not the wire-pulling trade.

Make the most of these delicious days. In the course of nature there can't be many more of them.

New Mexico has organized an Industrial Association, and will have her first exhibition next year.

The New York *Herald* should send out a correspondent to India in search of the real Nana Sahib.

If the people care anything about economy, they can save money by electing the Republican ticket.

The associated banks of New York now hold nearly sixteen millions of dollars above the legal reserve.

The women are discussing how to support their clothes. The men are bothered how to support the women.

The Democratic free trade mill-stone is heavy enough to sink much stronger men than Hopkins and Cochran.

The skies continue to brighten for the Republican cause. Two or three more days of hard work, and victory is ours.

The three-cornered tail of a horse-shoe crab is recommended by the *Scientific American* as a perfect shaped penholder.

It behooves every Republican in Allegheny county to so arrange his business that he may vote on Tuesday without fail.

Toronto, Canada, has just elected a woman for city treasurer. In disbursing funds women are generally highly successful.

John Roach has over two thousand men employed in his yard at Chester, in this State, on the keels of three new iron steamships.

The decision that cod caught off the coast of Labrador can enter the United States free of duty will be hailed as welcome

No business man of Allegheny county, whether he be employer or employee, can afford to vote the free trade Democratic ticket.

Thanksgiving Day begins to loom up in the immediate future, the day upon which all can fill themselves to their utmost capacity.

The members of the Southern Historical Society have again been assembling around the corpse of "the lost cause," in Richmond.

The potato crop this season is all that could be desired. Not only are the potatoes large and good, but the yield has been very great.

The question who shall pay the bills for entertaining Horace Greeley on his visit to Cincinnati in the fall of 1872 is before the Ohio Courts.

The great iron floating battery which has been long under construction at Hoboken, New Jersey, will be finally disposed of next Monday.

A loss of one vote in every school district of the county may change the entire result. Get out that one vote for the Republican ticket.

The rights of the laborer as well as the manufacturer are vitally opposed to the success of the free trade Democracy. It would be ruinous.

Voluntary attendance upon recitations is the latest innovation at Harvard College. It applies, however, only to "the grave and reverend seniors."

The jurors who sat on the last man struck by lightning in Kansas returned as their verdict: "Killed by the Lord, but the Lord was all right."

Good chance for blockheads. The latest professorship is that of wood carving in the Cincinnati University, and thus far it has proved very popular.

Autumn is rapidly deepening into winter, but the foliage of the woods is still rich in color, magnificent in shade and glorious in bright contrasts.

An extraordinary large turnip was dug in a garden at Salt Lake the other day, which, on being cut open, turned up a large sized frog, well and hearty.

The Chicago *Times* says that the orders for iron shutters in that city are so great, that all the factories are driven with business beyond their wildest hopes.

The repudiationists of Ohio and Indiana are looking anxiously for a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania. Let the Keystone State disappoint them.

A tract of magnificently timbered and very fertile land, covering about half a million acres, has lately been discovered in the middle of Newfoundland.

The Republicans of Allegheny county must stamp as counterfeit the base coin of repudiation put forth in Ohio, and indorsed by the *Post*. It is a question of national honor or dishonor.

The new lead and silver mine at Newbury, Mass., bids fair to exceed in value the famed mines of Nevada. The vein is three feet in width. Specimens of the ore have been assayed, and the report is a yield of *two thousand dollars per ton*.

The Issue of Party.

The *Evening Leader*, after announcing substantially that the Democratic party had thrown off the "Liberal" and "Reform" disguise, and declared unequivocally for out-and-out Democratic men and Democratic measures, is forced to remark:

"This opens up a new issue to be met at the coming election, and that is the issue of PARTY. It is a party's history that makes the party. When we say that the history of the Democratic party is one that will not do to fall back upon, we repeat, not an opinion of our own, but a fact that has been declared through every ballot-box all over the country, at every election, at most, that has occurred for the past fifteen years. What changes in their creed have occurred since that time, that the *Post* should hope for popular indorsement *now*, when they meet with such marked denunciation, and defeat *them*. Does that party, as a party, accept in fact and to the full, the new ideas that, since the war, have been engraftle into our Constitution, and become our law?

"What is, perhaps, at home here, still nearer to the point, does that party, as a party, stand where Pittsburgh would have it stand on the tariff question? Its local candidates do, but when the party outside the State pronounces unanimously against it, and, inside, keeps mum on the question, will Republicans be likely to look to such company for the man of their preference?

"Party, then, being made the issue, party lines may be expected to be pretty closely observed at the election. The opposition have voluntarily made it so, and they must abide the issue."

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT.

Lippincott's Magazine for November begins with a further instalment of "The New Hyperion," which is followed by another illustrated article, "Where the Brownstone Fronts Come From," describing the great quarries at Portland, in Connecticut. William Black's charming story, "Three Feathers," reaches its fifteenth chapter, and increases in interest as it proceeds. "The Genius of Conservatism" is an unpublished essay by the late Lord Lytton, who, by his experience in Parliament and natural inclination, was well qualified to write upon such a subject. "Little Joe" is a slight but well-written sketch by Jennie Woodville, and "The Naturalist in Buzzard's Bay," a pleasant account of a fishing excursion. "Malcolm," by George Macdonald, is brought down to chapter lix. "Galera," by T. Adolphus Trollope, is an Italian sketch in the neighborhood of Rome. "Love at First Sight" is a short story by the author of "Blindpits," and "Euterpe in America," a suggestive paper on musical matters in this country. Some poetical trifles, and the usual amount of entertaining "Gossip" and literary notes, complete the contents of the current number of this very excellent magazine.

ATLANTIC.

The *Atlantic* for November is a rich number, both in its prose and poetry, conspicuously so in its latter department, presenting no less than six contributions, every one a gem. "Vesta," by Whittier, "Life's Year," by Kate Putnam Osgood, "Remonstrance," by Celia Thaxter, "Still Tenanted," by Hiram Rich, "Margaret," by Louisa Bushnell, and a "Nocturne," by S. W., are all full of music and the finest sentiment. In the prose department, Mr. James continues his story, "Eugene Pickering." Mr. Howells, his "Foregone Conclusion," and Mr. Eggleston, his "Rebel's Recollections." Stoddard tells stories of actors' experiences, and Mr. Fiske gives a good paper on the contrasts of Athenian and American life, in which Attika gets altogether the best of it. Robert Dale Owen contributes some more of his personal confessions, and Mark Twain tells a dialect story. Mr. Howells has a critical paper on Parkman's History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, and Mr. Holmes has an interesting and valuable memorial paper upon the late Professor Jeffries Wyman. The whole number is a particularly attractive one.

SCRIBNER.

Scribner's for November opens, as usual, with one of Mr. Edward King's delightful papers on "The Great South." This time Mr. King describes Florida, and the numerous illustrations present an excellent idea of that American paradise. Mr. John Henry Boyesen (who still persists in spelling his Christian name in an entirely preposterous way) contributes a powerful story entitled "The Story of an Outcast." There is also a biographical sketch of J. T. Trowbridge, by John Burroughs, accompanied by a portrait, and a poem entitled "The City of Good Will," contributed by Mr. Trowbridge. "Richard Wagner" and his works are the subject of a discriminating article by Franz Hueffer, and Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island" is continued. Next month a new novel, from the pen of Dr. Holland, will be begun in *Scribner's*, and we are promised a series of papers by Major Powell, on "Western Discovery and Adventure."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The *Popular Science Monthly* presents its usual array of solid instruction. The Rev. Samuel Lockwood discourses most entertainingly of the gentle oyster. Professor Youmans prints his lecture on "Herbert Spencer," read to the Liberal Club of New York, last summer. There is an instructive illustrated article on "Human Locomotion," and E. H. Clarke, the anti-coed-ucationist, produces his letter from the mother of a girl who is supposed to have been "Educated to Death," which has already appeared in his new book, "The Building of a Brain." Dr. Clarke evidently means to make the most of this case. The number contains several other interesting papers.

HARPER.

Harper's Magazine for November has a great variety of attractions. The illustrated articles are "The Bahamas," "Sibylla Cumana," a poem, by Commander Wm. Gibson, U. S. N.; "Decorative Art," by M. D. Conway; "Among the Water Fowls of the West;" the continued story of the "Rape of the Gamp," and "Some Talk of an Astronomer," by Professor Newcomb. There is an interesting historical paper on "The First Century of the Republic," and the several editorial departments are filled with choice varieties.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The November *St. Nicholas* is filled, as usual, with entertainment for the little folks, the young folks, for we know of many households in which the big brothers and sisters, not to speak of papa and mamma, unite in giving a cordial welcome. The illustrations are excellent, and "the Labor Representation of Miss Malony on the Chinese Question" will doubtless be performed to many admiring audiences through the coming winter.

PENN.

The *Penn Monthly* for November gives a valuable paper on "Serfdom and Communism in Russia," by Robert Ellis Thompson. Mrs. S. C. Hallowell gives an enthusiastic apology for Tyndalism, under the title of "Things New and Old." The power and limits of Constitutional Conventions is ably discussed by an anonymous writer, and there is a brief review of the grounds taken by ex-Commissioner Walker on the Indian question.

OLD AND NEW.

The November *Old and New* is full to the brim with solid, substantial articles, all of which contribute more or less to the stock of general information. The number is one of the best yet issued.

BALLOU.

Ballou's Monthly Magazine for November is, as usual, well filled with readable tales, sketches, poems, valuable household recipes, etc. In no other shape can as much interesting reading matter be obtained for so little money as in this publication.

MUSICAL.

Peters' *Musical Monthly* and *La Creme de la Creme* for the month are replete with fine new musical compositions, many of them from the hands of the masters. Those who desire cheap and *good* music should subscribe for these praiseworthy publications.

Pennsylvania and Protection.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Of all the States in the Union, Pennsylvania can least afford to support the Democratic party and to help it to power, and when, as is now the case, that party is making a strenuous and hopeful effort to obtain supremacy, the interest of every citizen of this State requires that he should help to defeat the attempt. The Democrats have already gained more than twenty votes in the next House of Representatives, and there is reason to believe that they will make further gain in the Southern States by intimidating the negroes and by exciting apprehension concerning the Civil Rights bill. If the party does obtain a majority of the House, one of its first acts will be to attack the tariff laws and so to reduce the duties upon foreign goods as to remove from American manufactures the protection which has given them life and which is necessary to their existence. There cannot be any reasonable doubt of this. The Democrats of Maine, of Missouri, of Illinois and of Ohio, in their platforms, have denounced "the present tariff as having been concocted in the interest of manufacturers," and they have demanded "in lieu of it a tariff for revenue only." That the Democrats of Pennsylvania are in sympathy with this movements against American industry is certain. They dared not incorporate their opinions in their platform, for that would have made defeat inevitable, but they declined to say anything upon the subject, and thus while the Republicans in their declaration of principles favor "just protection and reward to every branch of industry, and giving permanence to those measures which recognize agricultural, mining, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, *as entitled to the amplest protection and fullest development*," the Democrats fight shy of the whole question.

The situation in this country is bad enough, even now, when we have the benefit of the protection of the tariff, but there is a confident hope that business will revive very shortly and that a new era of prosperity will begin. But while prices and wages have gone down here they have also fallen in England, and if the barrier of the tariff laws is removed, this country will be flooded with articles of foreign manufacture and there will be no revival here. The rolling mills, the furnaces, the cotton and woolen factories of this county cannot compete upon even terms with those of England under the present condition of affairs in that country, and if the wall is broken down so that British goods can enter free, the industries of this State will be paralyzed, the mills will be closed, hundreds of thousands of workmen will be permanently unemployed, the merchants among whom these men spend their earnings will be ruined, the capital which gives them work will be locked up and made unprofitable, and incalculable injury will be done to business in all its departments. Under the protection system the working classes of this country have for years had such prosperity as has not been allotted to the same classes in any other country in the world. The excellence of the system has thus found the most striking practical demonstration. If one is good, then the other must be bad, and that its effects upon this Commonwealth will be deeply injurious will be demonstrated to every man who chooses to study English prices and the cost of production in England, and to compare them with the figures which prevail here. Goods may be cheaper if free trade prevails, but if the laboring population has no wages, and the diverse interests which are dependent upon the expenditure of the wages of the laboring people are broken up and destroyed, the most sagacious man will find it hard to discover how the low price of foreign goods will help anybody. A man who is earning five dollars a day can better afford to expend four dollars for the necessaries of life than a man who is earning nothing can afford to expend twenty-five cents. This is the whole matter in brief, and it is of the utmost importance that Pennsylvanians shall consider it in this light, and shall determine that the blow aimed at their prosperity by the Democratic party shall be averted at all hazards.

PERSONAL.

Head Center Stephens declines a subscription for his benefit, and doubts of his sanity are entertained in Fenian circles.

Eastern papers ridicule Western names, but they have not yet heard of Muzzy Sardine, a farmer in Dane county, Wisconsin. Who ever heard of a sardine being muzzy?

A female subscription agent has brought a suit for breach of promise of marriage against a wealthy widower in New York, appraising the laceration of her affections at $100,000.

The lady rider in Barnum's hippodrome who was married in a balloon in Cincinnati, the other day, has since shown how it affected her by blowing up her husband higher than a kite.

The White House, which is whiter than ever by two fresh coats of paint, is all ready for the reception of the new bride and groom. Mrs. Grant has given up her own room for the use of the young couple, and has taken one across the hall which faces the river, and which was Nellie's room during her girlhood. Old Mr. Dent's room, which is the adjoining room, has been newly fitted up for Nellie, who will reach Washington at the end of January.

It has been demonstrated time and again that the confessions of self-accused criminals are to be received with extreme caution. A Canadian case, recently reported, is another evidence of the fact. Six years ago Elizabeth Jones was convicted of manslaughter on her own confession of having killed her cousin, for whose murder her father was executed. Now she states, with apparent truth, to the warden of the penitentiary at Kingston, that her father committed the crime for which he suffered, and that, at his desire, she accused herself of the crime in order to shield him.

A prominent South Carolina politician, a member of one of the oldest families of the State, and an uncompromising Democrat, recently became enamored of a beautiful quadroon or octoroon girl, said to be of no less exalted ancestry than the granddaughter of Thomas Sumter, the Carolina patriot General of the Revolution. The young girl had been delicately and proudly reared of a free family. Finding, upon acquaintance, that she was virtuous and spirited, he sent her to Baltimore city—some say Oberlin—to be fully perfected in her education. On her return he married her. This act, though subjecting him to some low criticisms, is silently commended by a few clear-headed men, who observe that if a man does love in that tinted direction, he had best be respectful enough to his affection to give it legality.

The wheat crop of the country, according to the October returns of the Agricultural Department, promises to be both larger in quantity and better in quality than last year.

The Dictates of Common Sense.

Persons who in most things are prompt to obey the dictates of common sense, too often neglect them when they point to the necessity of promptly re-vitalizing the depleted body and the wearied mind. And yet how foolish and dangerous it is to neglect such monitions! Disease follows closely on the track of weakness and exhaustion. Arrest his silent but rapid stride by prompt invigoration. The most reliable agent that can be selected for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vegetable hygeian elixir which possesses the true requisites for toning, regulating and tranquilizing both body and mind, and which is, besides, the chosen remedy of the American people for relieving weakness or disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, as well as the numerous array of complaints which ultimately follow derangements of these organs.

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CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
Now prepared to supply this very superior article to Sportsmen, Farmers, Contractors and others by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
TRY THEM occasionally on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street (late Irwin street), PITTSBURGH.

FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company.
SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at the market rate of par. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved March 19th, 1873, in sums of $300 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in gold. As the total issue is but $250,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 SIXth street.
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
J. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons
BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 38 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Scoria, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Stronger. Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers o All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.
STEEL FOR SHOE AND DIE PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL.

LUMBER &C.
J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, SCORING, AILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

CAUGHIE BROS.
Michigan Lumber
AND
SHINGLES,
TO THE TRADE ONLY.
OFFICE: 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED.
A CHANCE FOR THE INEBRIATE.
In many cases it is possible to eradicate entirely the thirst for intoxicating drink—the great curse of the age, which is hurrying thousands upon thousands of men, old and young, to disgrace and death. The advertiser has a remedy, discovered by a celebrated English physician, which has proven efficacious in hundreds of obstinate cases. It consists of simple and inexpensive medicines, obtainable from any druggist, and if taken according to directions, will work a cure in at least seven cases out of ten. The RECIPE for compounding it, with directions for use, etc., will be sent on receipt of $1 50. Address H., BOX B., COMMERCIAL Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 29, 1874.

The query comes propounded to us from an interior bank, as to the propriety of protesting judgment notes in order to hold the chain of indorsers which so commonly appear upon the backs of such instruments. In the rural districts where "real estate is the basis of all wealth," the custom is usually to give notes under seal and payable as in an ordinary promissary note "to order," but incorporating a judgment clause. The manifest effect of this is to render the paper in reality non-negotiable, but as these notes quite frequently travel long distances from their place of payment, and are forwarded through the ordinary banking channels for collection and returns, this question as to the expediency of protest for non-payment has arisen, and a variety of opinion exists as to the proper course to be pursued.

A judgment note cannot legally pass from hand to hand by indorsement, as in the case of ordinary commercial paper, although it has been decided that one who pays the amount of a judgment to the holder of it, is entitled to control and issue execution upon it without an actual assignment, which decision makes such notes virtually negotiable.

As to the liability of indorsers who thus become *quasi* assignors of the face of the note, the assignor of a judgment is not liable for the failure of a debtor to pay, unless there have been fraud or an express warranty. So these notes are not unfrequently indorsed, "I hereby assign the claim of the within judgment, and guarantee the payment of the same for a valuable consideration." In this last instance, the note should be protested at maturity if not paid, and the indorsers be notified by the notary as *guarantors*. Failing in finding some such clause on the reverse of the note, the law does not specifically recognize any liability on the part of the indorsers. However, as in many instances, the paper passes through the hands of one, two or more banks, the first of which has in turn received it perhaps from a customer and given value for the same, it is the prudential course to protest the paper in order that the facts of the notification for non-payment all the way back can be readily and satisfactorily proven.

Another question is asked which has, perhaps, some special significance just at this time as to whether a cashier of a national bank has the right to indorse paper for the simple accommodation of its friends or customers, either with or without the consent of the Board of Directors.

So manifestly is this out of the province of a bank that it is not pointedly provided against in the National Bank act, such a contingency apparently not having been apprehended. The act does say, however, "that every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk or agent, who shall embezzle, abstract, or wilfully misapply any of the monies, funds, or *credits* of the association, or shall, without authority from the directors, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of the association, or shall, without such authority, issue any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, *assign any note*, bond, draft or bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment or decree, or shall make any false entry in any book, report or statement with intent to defraud, or to deceive, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than five, or more than ten years."

The law recognizes the rediscounting of paper, and hence acquiesces in the necessary indorsements for such purposes, but it is foreign to the chartered privileges of a national bank to make accommodation indorsements, and any officer making such an indorsement would come under the penalties above named, unless he could show that the bank had received value for the same. Still, in the hands of innocent holders, suit could be instituted against the bank and the holders would undoubtedly be entitled to recover.

—The Examiner of the National banks in Pennsylvania is at present in the city making his customary inspection of the condition of our local institutions. We learn that he expresses himself much pleased at the condition of our home concerns, regarding them as well conducted and of sound basis. He will probably remain in the city for a fortnight to come.

—In New York, stocks have been for the most part strong, but with a moderate amount of business. A few specialties have been particularly strong, showing a marked advance, notable in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, which rose 5 to 10. Lake Shore strongest among the solid stocks, and seems to give evidence of having largely bought for an expected early rise. There is not enough doing in our market, however, to form conclusions as to its probable future. Outsiders are still waiting for the indications of a movement, and, unless tired out before such indications appear, will no doubt be liberal buyers. Gold has been very strong in consequence of its scarcity, and money firm at 2½@3 per cent.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
October 29, 1874.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1867	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1868	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
10-40's, coupons	112	112	112	112	112
Currency 6's	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
New 5 per cent's	110⅜	111	111	111	111
Registered 6's	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Western Union Tel.	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
Quicksilver				25	25
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Panama				114	
Adams Express	114½			114	116
Merchants' Union	25				
Wells-Fargo Express	75				
American Express	62			62	
United States Exp.	80			80	
New York Central	100⅜	101		100⅝	100⅝
Erie	25⅞	26		25⅞	25⅞
Michigan Central	80½			74	
Michigan Southern	87	90		87	87
Illinois Central	91⅝			91	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				91⅝	
Chicago & Northw'n	36¾	36¾		36⅝	36⅝
Do. preferred		50		50	50
Rock Island	96⅞	96⅞		96⅞	96⅞
St. Paul, common		31¾		32¼	32
Do. preferred		70		70	
Wabash, common	29½	29¾		29¾	29¾
Do. preferred					
Fort Wayne		91½		91½	
Ohio & Mississippi		27		27	27⅝
Union Pacific	33¾	33¾		34¼	34
Chicago & Alton				93	
Boston, H. & E.					
Harlem		128		128	
Hannibal & St. Jos.				23½	
Do. preferred				37½	
Terre Haute					
C. C. & I. C.					
Tennessee, old	69			69	68
Do. new					
South Carolina, April	70				
Do. July	16			16	
Missouri 6's	85			85	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54½	
Pennsylvania Central scrip,	104½	104¾
Reading, sales	53⅝	
United Companies of N. J.	128	129
Oil Creek	9	
Lehigh Valley, sales	61	
Allegheny Valley, sales	90	
Central Transportation sales	37½	
P., C. & St. L. m'tge bonds, sales	67½	

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 29, 1874.

The general condition of trade to-day was fairly active, with no marked change either in values or nature of the trade.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail, since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,010 Apples, bush	344
Cheese bxs	503 Corn, sks	680
Wheat, sks	1,620 Barley sks	170
Rye, sks	300 Oats, sks	3,200
Butter, pkgs	49 Bacon, tcs	50
Potatoes, bush	2,624 Hay, bbls	12

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The attendance at the Corn Exchange to-day was quite large, and transactions in grain and feeds were quite liberal. The general tendency on the part of the grain trade to transact business through the Exchange is quite encouraging, and we could urge anybody who has grain or produce to sell, or who wants to buy any quantity of anything in the line, to attend its meetings regularly. No transactions in wheat were reported, and we quote as heretofore: choice kentucky and illinois white wheat at $1 25@1 28 $ bush; extra Michigan white, $1 22@1 25; Ohio do, $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 16@1 18. Corn was quite active, and a strong advancing tendency was noticed in values. Sales of the opening were reported new, at 64 per bushel, but at just before the close the sale was 65c to be delivered at the expiration of ten days; 65c was offered for new car to arrive, with no sellers; new, soft corn, shelled at 63@66c per bushel; there were no transactions in old corn. We quote nominally at 82@85c for shelled high mixed; old yellow offered at 85c with no buyers. Oats were a shade lower; sales were made at 38½c per bushel for prime white in elevator, but most of the oats in market are held at 39c. We quote at 38@39c for prime white; 36@36c for mixed. Barley and rye were not dealt in. The sales made at the Corn Exchange are reported as follows:

1 car mixed new and old corn on track, delivered in ten days.....72 c
1 car ear shelled corn.....64 c
1 car ear shelled, for seed.....70 c
1 cars on track.....70 c
1 cars prime white oats on track.....37 c
2 cars prime white oats on track.....36½c
1 car prime white oats.....36½c
cars prime white oats.....37 c

FLOUR—The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 75 in sacks 50c off $ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are usually lower as follows: St. Louis $7 25@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $6 75@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; Minnesota flour $6 50@6 75; red winter new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 50; corn meal $4 00; oat meal $7 25@8 00 $ bbl. Buckwheat flour is in good supply and active at $4 50 $ cwt.

HAY AND STRAW.—There is scarcely feeling in the market. We quote prime timothy baled hay from store in quiet demand at $22 00@23 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy is quoted at $20 00@22 00; No. 2, $25 00@21 00; second growth clover hay, $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00. On the Corn Exchange to-day $16 50 $ ton was offered for car-load of oat straw; $17 00 for wheat straw.

MILL FEED—The market is strong, and prices steady. Bran is steady at $1 10@1 20 $ cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 40 $ cwt; mixed feed, $1 25@1 35 $ cwt; chopped feed, $1 70@1 80 $ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 $ cwt. $10 75 $ cwt was offered for a car of bran at the Corn Ex. change to-day; held at $11 for chopped feed from old grain was offered at $1 75 with no takers.

GROCERIES.

There is a rather slow trade principally of a jobbing character reported. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Spices.*	
Fancy	24½c	Allspice, $ lb	17½@18½c
Choice	23½c	Cassia, $ lb.	40 @45 c
Prime	22 c	Cloves, $ lb	55 c
Good	20 c	Pepper, $ lb	27 @28 c
Java	30 c	*Molasses.*	$ gall.
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly ch'c N O	80c
Rio, in papers	26 c	Choice	75c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Good	65c
Java	37 c	Prime	58c
		Demerara	68c
Standard A	11 c	*Syrups.*	
Standard B	10¾c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard Crushed	11½c	Standard drips	65c
Standard hards	11¾c	Lower grades	45@50c
Franklin sugars	10½c	*Rice.*	
American extra C	9¾c	Choice Carolina	8½c
Atlantic C	9¾c	Patna	7½@8c
Cuba, prime	9¾c	Rangoon	6½c
Porto Rico	9¾@10 c	*Raisins.*	
		Layers, $ box	$2 50
Teas.		*Starch.*	
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentia, $ lb	10½c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Currants	7½c
Imperial	55c@$1 00	Pennes	6½ @7½c
Japan	55c@1 00		
Oolong	50c@ 80c	*Starch.*	
Fancy	65c@1 25	Common	5½c
Souchong	35c@ 85c	Silver gloss	9½c
		Corn	10½c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	15c	Bi-carb, $ lb kgs.	6c
Stearine	15c	Bi-carb, $ lb papers	8c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 29, 1874.

The market for crude yesterday showed a weaker feeling, and a sharp decline was reported, carrying the price of united to as low a point as 82½c at wells, and the closing quotations were 82½@83c at wells, 85½@86c at wells. Refined oil showed a slightly weaker feeling, in sympathy with the heavy decline in crude oil, and fell off about ½c.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 82½@83c; immediate shipment 75c; Karns, at river, 78¾@80; Relief do 80@81½c; Union do 80¼@81¼c. Sales of 29,000 are reported from Parker's at quotations.

REFINED.

The market for refined is dull and lower with a material decline from previous quotations. We quote at 9@9½c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined, spot, is quoted at 11¾@ 11¾c.

Philadelphia—Spot 11¾c; no transactions in futures.

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—The *Herald* says: Reports of new strikes near St. Joe and at Cherry run on the Miller farm, have had caused a weaker feeling during the latter part of the day, and a slight decline at the close. Upon the upper creek there were sales of about 1,000 bbls Pennsylvania Transportation, from receipts, at 80c, and a few small lots Titusville pipe at 85@87½c. There were sales reported in the other pipes, and quotations were about nominal. Crude, Fancy, holds better than 82½c for October or Church run. Small sales were made for lower creek, prompt delivery, at 80c, but this oil was much neglected and very difficult to sell. At the close there were about 2,000 bbls offering at 80c. Oil City there were limited dealings at 81¼@82½c. United at wells was moderately active and steady during the forenoon at 80½c, but sales were made at the close at 83½c. All the other pipes, river delivery, were quoted at 80 @81½c till late in the day, when it was difficult to get better bids than 80½c. Spot, in all pipes but United, was sold at more nearly the same figure than usual, and, in fact, there was not at any time during the day more than 1½c variation among them. Forward deliveries entirely neglected, and no contracts whatever were reported. The nominal quotations were for United, seller sixty or sixty-five days, at 80c asked, and buyer the year; could probably have been got at 70@72½c. Buyer the year upon creek was reported offered at 81@c. There were rumored sales of crude for January delivery in New York at 85c. In refined 11,000 bbls were sold, prompt delivery, at New York, at about 11½c. Sales:

1,100 bbls, Upper creek, spot	90 c
250 bbls, Upper creek, spot	87½c
100 bbls, Upper creek, spot	85 c
750 bbls, Lower creek, spot	90 c
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	83½c
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	81½c
5,000 bbls, United, at wells	80½c
5,000 bbls, United, at wells	81½c
3,000 bbls, United, at wells	83½c
1,000 bbls, Karns river, spot	78½c
3,000 bbls, Karns river, spot	79½c
2,000 bbls, Relief, at river	80 c
1,000 bbls, Relief, at river	81½c
2,000 bbls, Union, at river	80½c
1,000 bbls, Union, at river	80½c
1,000 bbls, Union, at river	81 c
2,000 bbls, United, at river	80 c

NEW YORK, October 29.—Closing 28.—The shipping demand is very much distributed to the firmer range of freights, which, in connection with dull creek markets, prompts more of a shipping feeling in the market and prices conceded. Crude in bulk on the spot is quoted at 84½c; 84½@85c for delivery for balance of 28th; 85c and 1,000 bbls for January at 85c. Crude in barrels is quoted at 87½@88c on the spot; refined was quoted at 11½@11¾c; 11¾@12c for delivery; sales of 4,000 bbls, balance of this month and early delivery, at 11¾c, and 2,000 bbls do at 11¾c. Crude quoted at 12c for shipment; naptha at 9½@10c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is weak; refined 11@11¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—The market is heavy; $ gall. 15@c crude 45c@ 50c; refined, bbls: cases 18½c; no sales; futures not quoted.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 29.—The market is quiet at 75@80c.

OIL CITY, October 29.—The market is dull at 80c.

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—The market is dull with nothing doing at 80@80½c.

TIDIOUTE, October 29.—The market is weaker, at 55c offered; no sales.

PARKER'S LANDING, 29.—The market is dull. United 82½c; immediate shipment 75c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

TO-DAY PENN'A CENTRAL, October 28, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.		Bbls.
Waring Bros.	Waring Bros, Philla.		200
National O Co.	Warden, F & Co, Philla.		52
Total			730

Refined Oil Shipped East by Penna. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Philla.	200
D Bly & Co.	Standard S R Co, Boston	50
Total		310

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 29, 1874.

American Fruit Biscuit.....12c
Alexandra Nuts.....14 c
Arrow Root Biscuit.....12c
Arrow Root Jumbles.....12c
Boston Crackers.....10 c
Boston Toast Crackers.....9 c
Butter Crackers.....6 c
Cinnamon-1874-Rapid.....12 c
Frosted Cakes.....11 c
Cracker Meal, in bulk.....7 c
Cracker Dust, in bulk.....3 c
Pound packages.....9c
Peanut Crackers.....7 c
Congress Cakes.....14 c
Coconut Cakes.....14 c
Dairy.....14 c
Family Assortment.....10 c
18 shapes.....15 c
Fruit Biscuit.....12 c
Fruit Biscuit.....12 c
Fancy Pilot.....7 c
Family Crackers.....6 c
Farina Crackers.....7 c
Farina Jumbles.....12 c
Frost Cakes.....14 c
Good Times, Vanilla.....14 c
Flavored.....14 c
Ginger Snaps.....6 c
Ginger Snaps.....12 c
Ginger Nuts.....12 c
Ginger Fruit Cakes.....11 c
Graham Crackers.....6 c
Graham Biscuit.....10 c
Graham, (Gold Waves).....10 c
Hotels.....7 c
Honey Jumbles.....13 c
Honey Crackers.....13 c
Honey Fingers.....13 c
Lady Fingers.....13 c
Lemon Biscuit.....11 c
Lemon Crackers.....11 c
Lemon Snaps.....14 c
Milk Biscuit, (extra).....9c
Milk Biscuit.....9c
Nic-Nac, (assorted).....9 c
Nippers.....6 c
Nic-Nac Wafer Cracks.....6 c
Orange Cakes.....13 c
Oatmeals.....10 c
Oyster Crackers, XX.....6 c
Oyster Pilot.....5 c
Oat-Meal Crackers.....10 c
Oval Wafers.....12 c
Rose Butter.....7½c
Sugar Crackers, (extra).....9 c
Sugar Crackers.....8 c
Sugar Crackers.....7 c
Sugar Snaps.....9 c
Sugar Jumbles.....13 c
Scotch Biscuit.....11 c
Strawberry Cake.....14 c
Sugar Wafers.....12 c
Prepared Flour, 6 pkgs (no spring wheat in this flour).....6 c
Prepared Flour, 6 pkgs (no spring wheat in this flour), per doz Packages.....$3 25
Water Crackers.....6 c
Walnut Assorted.....16 c
Water Crackers.....6 c
Whitegreen Cakes.....16 c
Wells' Wafers.....12 c
Wells' (Huntly & Palmer's, London).....$3 50

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 29, 1874.

The prices of copper in this market are nominally unchanged, but in all wholesale transactions the prices given below are somewhat shaded. We quote as follows:

Braziers' copper, over 12 $ sheets for 1 $ to square.....40c
Boiler.....39c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz to square.....39c
All sheet copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under.....41c
Circles copper, 24 inches diam and over.....41c
Circles copper, 24 inches diam and over.....41c
Segment and Pattern Sheets.....38c
Bottoming copper, (16 by 48 in.), over 12 oz.....35c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts.....35c
Soldering copper.....30c
Copper Bottoms.....
Copper Nails and Spikes.....(O'Neill's patent.....) Prices furnished upon application.
Copper Bottoms, Hazleton's patent.....) application.
Brass Kettles, (brass $ lb).....over 20 lbs.....35c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	35c
Sheathing size, 16x48 by the case	36c
Boiler sizes, 6 in. 14x48	
and all sizes 9 in. 14x48	37
not over 20	8 in. 14x56
inches wide, 9 in. 14x56	
Sheets over 9 inches wide	40c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 9 in. wide	36c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	41c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 29, 1874.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$1 00@1 05
Proof Whisky		1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 30
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	110	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	120	2 20
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	130	2 50
Pure Rye "Golden Wedding," 7 years old		3 00
Cabinet Whisky		2 25
proof gallon		1 15
Extra Old Nicholas' M. Whisky		4 50
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon		1 75
Imported Brandy		6 00@7 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		3 00@3 50
R. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crompton"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Brown"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Amontillado"		3 00@3 50
Rum, "New England"		3 00@3 50
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$9 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 00@1 05	

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 29, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@36c	Oak harness, best	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	36@38c	Oak harness common	32@35c
Oak sole, No. 1 Spanish	42@45c	Calf	75@80c
Oak, slaughter in	28@30c	Bridle fair, $ doz	44@48c
Kip, light	30@32c	Bridle, best, $ doz	48@50c
Red sole B A mid	30@32c	Hand leather $ ft	44@46c
Red sole B A light	32@34c	Kip, best calf	75@80c
Red sole Orrine, c	26@28c	Wax kip	60@65c
Hemlock sole, No. 1	30@32c	Upper leather	40@45c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pat skins	90c
Black bridle $ doz	48@50c	Calf skins	90c

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 29, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil.....11
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil.....11½
Pure in lots of 100 lbs in oil.....12
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs.....11
Strictly pure ground in oil.....10
Fancy colors.....11
Painters' red lead.

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 29, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.97	42	87	W.	Fresh	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.87	52	60	N. W.	Fresh	Fair.
9 P.M.	29.87	45	76	N.	Fresh	Hazy.

Mean barometer.....29.77 Highest thermometer...58
Mean thermom.....46 Lowest thermometer...42

G. H. ROOT,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Anniversary Supper.

The management of the Boarding Home for Working Women will give a supper on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the institution, on Thursday, November 5th, at No. 23 Anderson street, Allegheny. The supper will continue from five to nine o'clock, P. M. on the day mentioned. As this institution is eminently worthy the good offices of philanthropists, it is hoped that none will decline to purchase a ticket—which are only fifty cents each.

A Boy Arrested for Larceny.

A boy ten years of age, named Fitzsimmons, was arrested yesterday by officers Pender and Cupples, for the larceny of $105 from a house on Duquesne Way, near Eighth street. The lady of the house had sent for Fitzsimmons for the purpose of sending him on an errand. She was absent from her room when he visited it, and finding a pocket containing a $100 note and a $5 00 note, he took it and cleared out. He was arrested in O'Brien's court, and in his possession he had a pocket knives, for which he had paid $1 00 each, a watch costing $11 00, a revolver at $6 00, and a drum at $15 00, with $31 00 in cash. The accused was held for a hearing.

Old Epitaphs.

A friend hands us copies of the following quaint epitaphs, found in the churchyard of Old Derry Church, thirteen miles from Harrisburg, Pa., and erected in 1732:

ON JAMES CAMPBELL.

Under this stone lies entombed
James Campbell's dust you see:
Who was as healthy and as strong
As many that be.
But now by death, whom all devours,
Is laid up in this cell;
With crawling worms and reptiles base
He is obliged to dwell.
You that these lines do look upon,
May also call to mind
That death will be your certain fate,
Therefore improve your time.
He died May 31, 1771,
About the age of 80.

There are two other inscriptions of ancient date, in the same yard, as follows:

"Here lies the body of John Campbell, who died February 20, 1764, aged 78 years."

"Here lies the remains of the Revd. William Bertram, pastor of this congregation, who departed this life 12 May, 1760. Aged 72 years."

Visitation of Columbus Officials.

The Street Committee of Commons Councils, together with a number of other officials, citizens and members of the press visited our city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of inspecting the valuable pavement on Hiland and Second avenues. The committee consists of Messrs. R. C. Hull, Martin Kelly, Colonel S. F. Blount, Dr. Flowers, J. V. Richenbacker, August Leibfarth, S. P. Smith, Jonas Pletsen, Louis Morrell and Chester Bryan. The city officers are Mr. Frank Wilson, City Clerk, and J. D. Kinnear, City Civil Engineer. The other members of the party are Theodore Comstock, Louis Lowenstein, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Hall, Mr. David-on, Thomas Berzin, Patrick McCabe, S. B. Perter, Columbus *Dispatch*, and Sam. E. Johnson, *State Journal*.

The visitors were met at the depot by Mr. J. P. Cunningham, of the Common Council, Mr. Chester Bryan, Mr. Meyer Mendelson, Mr. Dowell, proprietors of the vitrantite pavement, and others, who escorted them to the Monongahela House, where they were duly registered. After dinner carriages were provided and the party were taken to the various points of interest, principally those upon which they had come to examine. Last evening they attended the Opera House, and at two o'clock this morning they took the train for Columbus.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

Mr. Wendell Karns, an Allegheny butcher, while going home Wednesday night, was attacked by highwaymen at a point opposite Bellstein's saloon, in the Spring Garden district. It seems that Mr. Karns had sat down to rest, and while so doing he was approached by three men, who asked him if he could tell them where a Mr. Myers kept a saloon in that neighborhood. Mr. Karns told them it must be in the direction of the city, a few minutes after he rose from his seat, and on turning round to proceed on his walk he found that he had been surrounded by them and each one had two pistols pointed at his head. One of the men told him that they wanted his money. He did not offer any resistance, but he got be so quick about it," and attempted to draw a revolver which he had in his coat pocket. As soon as he did this one of the foot-pads struck him over the eye with a handy billy, inflicting an ugly gash. Finding it impossible to escape, Mr. Karns let out a shout for help and after struggling with him for some moments the men became alarmed at its cries and ran away without succeeding in robbing him of his money or anything else.

It is supposed that the same men subsequently attempted to commit a highway robbery at a house near the spot where they attacked Mr. Karns. Yesterday morning it was discovered that an attempt had been made to force open the window of a residence in that neighborhood. Here, however, the men were again frightened off, and in their hasty flight left a handy billy lying in front of the window.

An Anecdote Apropos.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Many years ago, when the great Kentuckian, Henry Clay, was a candidate for re-election to Congress from his native State, the following incident actually occurred:

On election day Clay was standing near the polls, surrounded by a number of his friends, when he was approached by an old friend who was carrying a handful of fine shelled corn, as it was customary for all backwoodsmen to do in that early day. When he reached Clay he extended his hand and said: "Gentlemen, this one of the best men I have ever known, and I have a mare here that I want you to breed to a mare during the last session which I think will prove injurious to the best interests of the country; therefore, I cannot vote for you again." Clay looked at him a few minutes in silence; then he took the gun off his shoulder and after examining it for a short time, said: "Did you ever have a fine head drawn through the sights of your gun on a noble buck, when the flint snapped?" The man answered, "Yes." Clay then continued: "Did you ever load your gun over the nearest tree, or did you pick the flint and try it again?" The man's face brightened up; he held out his hand to Clay again, and said: "Why, d—n it, Harry, I picked the flint and tried it again, and I will try you once more," and ever afterward was one of Clay's warmest friends. The man, Clay, though he made some mistakes, was one of the greatest statesmen this country ever produced. I think dissatisfied Republicans of the present time can learn a profitable lesson from the above incident. Because our party leaders sometimes do wrong, it is no just policy in us to rush over to our opponents, and lend them our assistance in their persistent efforts to break up our own party—the party which has carried our country safely through, and enabled us to surmount obstacles of greater magnitude than any modern government ever before had to contend against. That would be as great a folly as it would have been for that man, in the passion of the moment, to have broken the gun which protected himself and family, and furnished them with food.

SCOTT.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburg Opera House.

The success of Miss Coombs' engagement is foreshadowed by the brilliant houses to which she has played this week. The "school for scandal" was repeated last evening to a splendid house, and gave the same satisfaction as on Wednesday night. "London Assurance" will be given to-night, with Miss Coombs as *Lady Gay Spanker*, Mr. Eissler as *Meddle*, and Mr. Gotthold as *Dazzle*. This is truly an attractive cast. We shall look for another large and fashionable audience, prompted by them in advance a treat unusual even at the favorite theater of Pittsburgh.

Library Hall.

The well known and popular play, "Marble Heart, or the Sculptor's Dream," was given at Library Hall, last evening, by Mr. Sherry's company, before an audience making up in appreciation what it lacked in numbers. The cast was a good one throughout the *Marble*. Miss Rose Wood being marked by grace of action as well as diction. The marks of approval bestowed upon Miss Wood's efforts were hearty, including a call before the curtain. The effort of Mr. Lewis Morrison as *Phidias* and *Raphael*, while not equal to the high genius as by either Mr. Edwin Adams or Mr. Lawrence Barrett, was fairly successful, and well received. Mr. Bert Wilson, as *Vologe*, Miss Betty Tracey's *Marie*, Mr. Langdon's *Verndeau*, and Mr. Whittecar's *Viscount* were fully as good as we have mentioned in seeing on our stage. The play throughout was so well done as to be enjoyable. The waits between the acts, however, were too long, shortened it, and the temper of the audience improved. Between the prologue and first act, Prof. Pelling gave a violin solo and enjoyed as well as to win a double *encore*.

To-night, a new drama, entitled "Field and Fireside," will be presented. The first week in this city. It is said to be very interesting. Seats can be secured during the day at the music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The numerous attractions now offered at the only variety theater in the city are drawing crowded houses nightly. The Valdis sisters, the St. Felix troupe, and the large corps of variety stars, appear this evening in a capital bill.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BAYARD TAYLOR was re-elected at the Monongahela House yesterday.

MAYOR FLEMING was absent from the city yesterday hunting squirrels.

OUR CITY'S sense of justice has been shocked by the verdict in the Miller case. He thinks Hilton ought to be hanged, and he is not alone in this opinion.

PHILIP HUD was charged, yesterday, before Alderman Berg, of the South Side, with obtaining money by false pretenses from Mrs. Catharine Wagner. The case will be heard this morning.

WM. COSTELLO, who resides at No. 58 East Jefferson street, Allegheny, was yesterday taken to the West Penn Hospital by Health Officer Hoch, suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

A LITTLE four-year old child of Park Policeman Hough, of Allegheny, got a piece of brass nearly two inches in length lodged in its windpipe yesterday. After much difficulty a physician succeeded in removing the obstruction.

EZRA BARRETT filed a bill in the District Court, yesterday, to restrain James S. Neeland others from depositing tailings, stone and debris, from their stone quarry on Brownsville avenue, on the property of plaintiff. The matter will be argued this morning.

A CHANGE of lockers was made yesterday, before Alderman Anderson, by Thomas Perkins against John and Mary Tingarty, who, it is alleged, broke a lot of apples from the premises of the prosecutor. The accused were committed to jail for a hearing.

MRS. MEYERS, a widow, living with her son on Second avenue, near the Pittsburgh Bolt Works, was standing in her doorway yesterday afternoon, when the door was shut, knocking her down to the ground. Both bones of her leg were broken just above the ankle, one protruding through the flesh.

The bottling establishments of Messrs. J. C. Buffum & Co., H. W. Buffum and J. H. Nasser, lodged separate informations before Alderman Kerhan, against C. Goldschmidt, a mineral water manufacturer, doing business in McKeesport, charging him with refilling on the bottles of the firms named. The act of Assembly provides that each manufacturer shall stamp his own bottles with his name, to register the same in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give due notice through the newspapers, and that any one infringing shall pay a fine of fifty cents per bottle so used, belonging to another party. Search warrants were issued, and Officer Harry Moore was detailed to search the establishment of the accused, in McKeesport.

SOUTH SIDE REPUBLICAN.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall—Hon. Miles S. Humphreys Replies to Charges Made by His Opponent—Speeches by George W. De Camp, Esq., and Frederick Luty, Esq.

Pursuant to announcement, a Republican mass meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, South Side, last evening. When the time for the opening of the meeting arrived, the seating capacity of the large and handsome hall was completely filled, and the constant additions compelled several hundred to stand during the proceedings.

August Ammon, Esq., called the meeting to order, on whose motion the following officers were chosen:

Chairman—Jenkin Jones, Esq.

Vice Presidents—J. Martin Schafer, D. E. Weaver, John Larimer, John Adams, George Trautman, James S. Atkinson, R. B. Brown, Wm. Doyle, Philip Hoerr, H. S. McKee, A. C. Dalzell, Lawrence Stoerr, David Hopkins, August Ammon, F. B. Atterbury, John Saley, R. G. Mercer, Esq., Nicholas Jones, J. N. Jarrett.

Secretaries—Reporters of the Press.

On taking the chair, Mr. Jones returned thanks for the honor but declined to make a speech. He at once called upon Hon. Miles S. Humphreys for a speech. Mr. Humphreys, on appearing upon the platform, was enthusiastically received, and during his speech he was attentively listened to by his large audience, and frequently applauded. Indeed, the reception of Mr. Humphreys and the attention and plaudits given him were little short of an ovation, showing that the Senator has lost none of his strong hold upon the hearts of the working people of the South Side.

SPEECH OF MR. HUMPHREYS.

Mr. Humphreys said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS—It is not my intention to enter into any lengthy argument upon the political questions that are now before you. Other gentlemen have made address you who are more able to do that than I am. I feel that there to-night, first, to show myself, and also to explain matters that have in an underhand manner been put forward with the intention of injuring me; to refute slanders that have been uttered against me. Next Tuesday it will be your high privilege, as it is for every citizen of this county, to cast your ballot for those men, candidates for public position, whom you think best fit, of those offered, to represent you in various capacities. These candidates represent parties, and the parties represent principles of vital importance for weal or woe to our city, to our county, to our State, and to the nation. This local struggle in which we are now engaged has its influence upon the well-being of our Commonwealth, and the nation, and the gubernatorial contest and struggle will have its influence in the State and national affairs. For the Republican party I ask of you an examination of its record. Take its history and its deeds, and try the right of the party by the test of present and future. Under this light I ask you to see and hear for yourselves as will in your belief redound to the credit and benefit of all. Before I enter into important questions before you at this time are there those present and the tariff or protection to home industry, I will say a few words in answer to the slanders that have been uttered against me. The Republican party is pledged faithfully to the payment of the obligations of the nation, and while we, the Democratic party, have talked much, the Republican party has maintained the credit of the country, and thereby your personal credit. We next have protection. The Republican party has always been an advocate of protection to home industry. It is a question of vital importance to this community, especially, and our party has faith in it by its work. The Democratic candidates here say they are in favor of protection, and that is "tariff declaration enough." Their party in this State have totally ignored the question of tariff in their platform. Our last Democratic Legislature amid the noise and smoke of our mills and forges, where, above all other places in the Union, need was evident, voted, in other States—as showing the feeling and intent of the party—they have declared in favor of free trade. Here, I trade is a question as you all know, is against the interest of this community. It will affect our manufactories and consequently our domestic labor. What we want is a fair protective tariff so that the importation and competition with articles of foreign manufacture may be restricted. We want competition among our own manufactories.

Mr. Humphreys now went into a defense of his course as the Representative of the district during the past five or six years. He had been denounced by election to the Senate of the Legislature three consecutive times, and had been sent to represent the same constituency in the State Senate, and was now in nomination again for the same position.

Voice—Yes, and you'll go back again.

Mr. Humphreys. I have been classed among the iron workers of this county, and in my capacity of Legislator I have endeavored to protect and benefit the laboring classes of the commonwealth and of Allegheny county. Recently, friends issued a pamphlet setting forth my labors in this behalf, and on this I for the first time in my life, was guilty of the egotism of reading extracts from my utterances, and this has occasioned my appearance upon the stump. There are three things I have been charged with up against me, viz., consolidation with Pittsburgh, the personal tax question, and the increase of coal paid for, the former and operator of course to make their own engagements as to price,) and at whatever price agreed upon payment could be enforced. Was it not enough that the payment could be enforced by the selling out by sheriff's sale of the property of delinquent, or must there be a fine and imprisonment also? The days of imprisonment for debt, the speaker thought, had passed away.

In conclusion, Mr. Humphreys said he had always been a Republican. He loved the party because it had principles—principles for which before it came into existence four millions of human beings were in bondage. Through its instrumentality they had been freed, and had been elevated from the degradation of years. The Republican party had principles that never could be sold in the traffic in human flesh; that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

And now, fellow citizens, I ask you to examine my record as your servant. See if my every vote has not been in accordance with the Republican party. I see in the audience many familiar faces, faces of men with whom I have labored under the same flood. I ask them to examine my record and see whether I have been true to them and their fellow-laborers, and on next Tuesday let all those who have any opposition to me, and if you find that he may better serve you, why elect him, and I will, without any bitter feeling, continue your friend and fellow-citizen.

Mr. Humphreys was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

SPEECH OF GEORGE W. DE CAMP.

George W. De Camp, Esq., was next introduced by the Chairman and warmly received. He expressed pleasure in having the opportunity of addressing such a large audience, and especially where so many workingmen were present. He had little knowledge of this dissension, but he was certain that there could be no difficulty in the workingman judging between Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, who had so well served them, and his opponent. Such warfare as slander and prevarication is not what the people will submit to. Why, to what a pass the fortunes of Democratic candidates have come when they will endeavor to make votes by such means as must injure the credit of their city. Why it has been reported that certain bonds held by the citizens of the South Side would not be paid, and yet right in the face of the slander the bonds were being redeemed by the city officers as speedily as possible.

Mr. De Camp then referred to the records of the two parties, and stated reasons why every workingman in the Republican party should be continued. He averred that the pending election was fraught with as much danger as any that has preceded it. Let the Democracy be triumphant in the North, and there will be a consolidated South, where rebellion will again lift its head. The election for State Senators and members of the House of Representatives here is of great importance. We have a United States Senator to elect, and in this the Democracy are doubly interested. They want to control Congress, and then all the advance made by the Republican party will have been for nought. Let no side issue—such as temperance, independent movements, or slanders against the Republican candidates—move the masses to risk the government in the hands of the Democracy.

The speech of Mr. DeCamp was an able and interesting one, and was listened to with great attention throughout.

Frederick Luty, Esq., then delivered an able address in German, which was frequently applauded. At its conclusion the meeting adjourned.

THE TAXPAXERS' UNION.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—The Board of Revision Trouble.

A meeting the Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union was held yesterday afternoon, Major Wm. Frew in the chair.

A lengthy discussion occurred on the question of the abolition of the Board of Revision of Assessments.

Finally, Councils were requested to abolish the present board and to devise some other less expensive mode of doing the same work.

The matters of auditing the accounts of the City Hall Commission and the inclosement of candidates were discussed at length, but no action taken.

Adjourned.

OFFICER QUINN, of the Allegheny Mayor's police force, is lying at the residence of his brother, in Chatham street, this city, very low with consumption.

WAGES OF IRON WORKERS.

Comparison of Wages Paid in Pittsburgh and at Eastern Points—Pittsburgh's Peril—Interest and Luty of the Workingmen.

The question of wages in our rolling mills, at all times an important subject, is at present assuming a more than usual magnitude, in view of movements that have taken place at other iron-producing localities. It is hardly necessary to say, in introducing this intricate and delicate subject, that the true interests of the laboring man are the proper ones to be considered, and that public policy and democratic sentiment alike prompt the desire that the workingmen in this most important branch of industry should receive the fullest rate of wages that can be allowed, without jeopardizing the security and permanence of our manufacturing interests. The converse of the proposition is no less true—that it is not for the interest of the boilers and laborers in our rolling mills; to insist on a rate of wages which is likely to terminate in cutting off Pittsburgh's iron trade, closing up the mills, and throwing themselves out of employment. With these preliminary remarks, we desire to submit some facts which have an important bearing on this subject, and to ask a candid consideration of them from the laboring classes in the iron mills of Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION IN EASTERN IRON WORKS.

During this fall, a very important movement has been going on in the Eastern iron mills, which amounts to a reduction of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in the prices paid for labor. An examination into the facts shows that, at Scranton, the price paid for puddling is between $5 50 and $5 75 per ton. At Harrisburg the price is $4 00 for puddling, and $5 00 for boiling. At Troy, New York, the millowners have fixed the price for boiling and $5 50, and for puddling at $5 75. The price of puddling the Eastern rail mills ranges from $7 75 to $8 00 per ton, and for puddling an increased sum varying five cents to one dollar is generally paid. The figures thus given present, as we understand it, a fair view of the leveling that exists in regard to boilers and puddlers in the Eastern iron mills of this country. In respect to other labor, the Eastern iron manufacturers have made a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent. in wages, and they are now paying common day laborers from $1 60 to $1 25 per day.

A comparison of these prices with the wages now paid in Pittsburgh shows what an immense advantage the Eastern iron manufacturers. Our mills pay $3 00 per ton for boiling, and a moment's consideration will show that in this difference alone Pittsburgh is given an advantage to Eastern manufacturers of from one to two dollars, in some instances amounting to two dollars and a half per ton of manufactured iron.

THE DANGER TO PITTSBURGH.

The peril which is involved in such a disadvantage to our iron manufacturers is more clearly understood when an elaborate consideration our location in respect to the districts which we have heretofore supplied with iron. A very large proportion of the trade in the past has been to the East, and in the very localities where these works are located. It cannot be expected that, with an advantage averaging $1 50 per ton in favor of the Eastern manufacturers, Pittsburgh can, in these close times, sell any merchant iron to Eastern buyers.

But this is not the most important or the most serious aspect of the case. The rates of freight afforded by the Pittsburgh mills during nine months of the year, are as low as those which Pittsburgh gets, and with the difference in the first cost of manufacture, as we have shown above, they would be able to sell iron in the Eastern markets that are now regarded as the peculiar consuming districts of the Pittsburgh production. They stand on a nearly equal footing with Eastern manufacturers as to the question of freights, and, during the summer, the iron manufacturers of Troy can reach Chicago and Milwaukee with a lower rate of freight as Pittsburgh in that respect. Hitherto the natural advantages of Pittsburgh have enabled her mills not only to supply almost all the Western trade, but to sell a considerable amount of iron to the East. But under the present circumstances, since the difference of $1 50 per ton would be apt not only to cut off the Eastern trade, but to seriously affect the Western trade, the consolidation of Pittsburgh in the Western iron business.

THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMEN.

It is obviously the interest of the laboring classes to adopt such a course as will insure continued and active operations in all the establishments of this city, and to avoid the question of a reduction of wages must be considered.

If the Eastern iron trade of Pittsburgh is cut off, as it inevitably must be under present prices of wages, a considerable portion of our manufacturing establishments will be compelled to stand idle, and many hands will be thrown out of employment. But, more than this, it will this advantage to support them, the personal tax question, and the increase of coal paid for, the former and operator of course to make their own engagements as to price,) and at whatever price agreed upon payment could be enforced. Was it not enough that the payment could be enforced by the selling out by sheriff's sale of the property of delinquent, or must there be a fine and imprisonment also? The days of imprisonment for debt, the speaker thought, had passed away. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Mr. Humphreys said he had always been a Republican. He loved the party because it had principles—principles for which before it came into existence four millions of human beings were in bondage. Through its instrumentality they had been freed, and had been elevated from the degradation of years. The Republican party had principles that never could be sold in the traffic in human flesh; that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

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THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Special Meeting Last Evening—Proposition to Invite Investigation—Petitions, Resolutions, Etc.

The Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting last evening in the Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall. Sixteen members were present.

The Chairman, Mr. Mitchell, stated that the meeting was called to finish up business which had been accumulating for some months.

The Chair read a report of the joint meeting of the Water and Finance Committees which was held to devise means to raise money to run the old water works during the current year. Approved.

A petition from property holders, asking for a water main on Ravine street, was read, and the Engineer instructed to advertise for proposals.

A petition asking similar action regarding Rebecca street was granted.

Mr. Scully called up a petition for water pipe on Cherry alley. Referred to City Engineer for examination.

Mr. Aull presented a petition asking for a water main on Lake street, Twenty-first ward, and the engineer was instructed to advertise for proposals.

Mr. Aull presented the following:

WHEREAS, Certain daily papers of this city—the Evening Chronicle in particular—on the alert to agitate public opinion, and increase circulation, regardless of the truth or reliability of their statements, have been publishing articles calculated to throw discredit and dishonor on the officials connected with the construction of the new water works; and

WHEREAS, Said publications not only have a tendency to weaken and depreciate real estate, but injure business at home, but throw discredit and distrust on our city from abroad, as we believe without just cause, therefore

Resolved, That the Taxpayers' Union be and they are hereby requested to appoint a committee of *competent* persons, of which the Chairman shall be one, to thoroughly investigate every action of the committee connected with the construction of the new water works, with the assurance that said committee will extend to them every assistance within their power.

Resolved, That the press of this city be requested to reserve their decisions and assertions until such time as the said committee shall conclude their investigations, and by so doing, let the public mind rest from the groundless charges and counter-charges emanating from conspiring politicians courting political favor, and daily papers craving the "largest circulation."

Mr. Diefenbacher moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew his motion so as to permit debate.

Mr. Scully then read the following from an act of Assembly relating to the duties of the committee:

"Section 13. Said committee shall keep, or cause to be kept, full and perfect minutes of all their proceedings, and all other books and papers necessary to a full understanding of the business transacted by them, which shall at all times during business hours be kept open for the inspection of the Controller, Finance Committee of Councils, and any other committee duly appointed by Councils for that purpose, and they shall make to Councils a detailed quarterly report of all their proceedings and contracts entered into, and all other matters necessary to a full understanding of the business transacted by them."

Mr. Hunter moved to postpone till next meeting.

Mr. Thomas moved to amend by inserting after "daily papers" the words "certain members of Councils and Chronicle reporters."

Mr. Anderson said if the members of this committee thought they could meet the criticisms of the press in this way they were much mistaken. He thought they should let the press have full sway.

Mr. Hunter said the press had a right to criticise their official actions, and as long as it let private character alone he was in favor of letting it have full sway.

Mr. Aull said the press had attacked the character of certain members of the committee, and he called on them to be bounded as a thief without doing something in the way of retaliation. He should go into the whole matter sifted to the very bottom. The committee owed it to themselves to have the whole matter investigated in the most thorough manner, and let the unfounded charges made against them.

Mr. Thomas could see nothing wrong in the resolutions. They simply showed a willingness on the part of the committee to have an investigation.

Mr. Scully moved to strike out "Taxpayers' Union," and insert "Finance Committee and Controller."

Mr. Meyran moved to refer the resolutions to a sub-committee of five, to report at next meeting. Carried, and Chair appointed Messrs. Meyran, Cunningham, Harrison, Reyburn and Aull.

The Chairman submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Mechanical Engineer be, and he is hereby instructed to notify Messrs. S. Nay & Son, that the contract for boiler requirements must be placed upon the boilers, according to the original specification in the contract.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cunningham offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chair appointed be appointed to carefully examine the safe of this committee, and any bonds or other papers found the property of persons belonging to the Controller shall be returned to that official at once by them.

Mr. Thompson offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to examine the condition of the safe and report the same to this committee at its next meeting, and to have power to open the safe in the presence of the Controller or his representative.

The substitute was adopted, and Messrs. Thompson, Cunningham and Meyran appointed.

Ordinance to amend an ordinance for the completion of the new water works, was read by the Chair. Referred to a committee of five, to report at next meeting.

A petition for repairs to water pipe on Crescent street, Tenth ward, was referred to the Superintendent of Water Works.

A communication from the Mechanical Engineer, relating to fire fronts and other castings for boilers for new water works, was referred back to Common Council with an affirmative recommendation.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Justices Agnew, Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

The Allegheny county list was resumed yesterday, and the following cases argued:

The Franklin Insurance Company vs. Lewis Stadt *et al.* Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny. Argued by Shinas for plaintiff in error, and Acheson contra.

In re pond in Baldwin township. *Certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Duff for exceptants, and C. P. Fetterman contra.

The Pennsylvania Company, operating the City and Pittsburgh Railroad, vs. Benjamin James and Mary James, his wife. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by S. Schoyer for plaintiffs in error, and Alex. Watson, contra.

Bell and Wier's appeal. Argued by Brown for appellant, and A. M. Wilson for appellee. It was an appeal from an injunction issued by the Common Pleas Court.

Kidd vs. Pittsburgh Gas Co. Error to the District Court of Allegheny. Argued by Brown for plaintiffs in error, and Swartzwelder and Burleigh for defendant. This was an action for damages for libel, the plaintiff in the Court below (Kredel) having obtained a judgment for $800.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Hitchcock, McCreery & Co. vs. James Blackmore & Nelson, the debtors were adjudged bankrupts, and the case referred to Register Harper.

In the case of J. H. Baldwin and Samuel B. Linley, assignees of R. D. Cuddy, vs. Thomas Hogg, the city of Allegheny, a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,025 was rendered. This was to enforce a claim for taxes levied on the effects goods furnished the Allegheny Poor House.

The next case taken up was that of J. T. Stockdale & Co. vs. Emma A. Sproat, alleged bankrupt. Jury out.

Joseph Marks plead guilty to a charge of receiving goods without payment of special tax. Sentence suspended.

The jurors not empanneled in the case on trial, were discharged, the jury trials having closed for the term.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Smith vs. Riddle, before reported, is still on trial.

The trial list remains the same as yesterday.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Robert Pollock vs. Isabella Oxley, administratrix of Joseph Oxley, deceased, et al., Humphries, O. C. McClung, John W. Kreps, Eli H. Riley, Thomas A. Armstrong, Joseph Woods, and Anagon, New Orleans, Maggie, Illinois; Cryer, Colorado, Vicksburg, Savanna, Nauvoo and Victory, Keokuk, River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cold. Strong northwest wind.

VICKSBURG, October 29.—Up—Genesee and Julia. Down—City and Atlantic. Arrived—R. E. Lee. Weather warm and clear. River fell 3 inches.

LOUISVILLE, October 29.—River falling with 22 inches in the canal. Arrived—Ed. Dugan, Memphis. Departed—I. W. Dugan, Cincinnati. Weather clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, October 29.—River fell 1 inch. Weather cloudy and warm during the day, but clear and quite cool to-night. Arrived—Belle of Texas, New Orleans; Fort Gibson, Arkansas River; Bayou Rouge, Red River. Departed—Chester, St. Louis; Belle Lee, New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—River 4 feet 2 inches and rising. Weather clear and cool.

ANOTHER GRAND RALLY.

Large Mass Meeting in the Allegheny Diamond Last Evening—Speeches by Messrs. Carnahan, Fulton and Haymaker.

The response by the Republicans of Allegheny last evening to the call for a mass meeting, in the hall of the Young Men's Republican Club, was so large as to necessitate the holding of an out-door meeting, which convened in front of the City Building.

The meeting was called to order, Mr. McBrier being unanimously appointed President. The following list of Vice Presidents was then read out: Dr. J. D. Baldwin, Geo. M. Lyon, Chas. G. Saulter, Thos. S. Burchfield, Adam Wiese, W. J. Kountz, H. M. Dunlap, Charles Kemple, Wm. Shaw, Peter Wilhelm, Wm. H. Sterrett, A. J. Pentecost, Wm. Hartman, Alex. Patterson, Jno. C. Harper.

After a few words from the Chairman, Mr. Carnahan was announced as the first speaker, and stepping to the front that gentleman proceeded to deliver an able and exhaustive exposition of the reasons for which the Republican voters of Allegheny county should support Colonel Thomas M. Bayne as against the Democratic nominee and the dissatisfied or "bolting" candidate. The speaker stated that, having just returned from a considerable trip, and being exhausted by his journey, nothing but a consciousness of the importance of the issues of the present campaign would have induced him to present himself at a public meeting. He then pointed out that the late successes of the Democratic party in Ohio and Indiana had been represented by them as a practical victory for free trade, and as a condemnation of the policy of the Administration in regard to the southern States, and the currency question. No difference, the speaker went on, was noticeable between the election this fall and the previous occasions on which voters had been called upon to pronounce their opinions upon questions of men, but of measures. The Democrats, at their convention at Library Hall, ignored or omitted the question of tariff altogether, and although their candidates in Allegheny county announced themselves as tariff men, was it reasonable to suppose that their own private opinions would have any weight with their party in the event of their election?

With regard to the candidature of Mr. Purviance, said the speaker, bolts were to be dreprecated. He allowed that on one occasion he had been a bolter himself, but claimed that the two cases were by no means parallel, and that their respective merits had been such as to lead to a considerable extent to shape the wise legislation of the last four years. He denied that the Republican party was responsible, and said that the increased taxation of this city was for necessary purposes and unavoidable.

Notwithstanding Clay and Webster type said Mr. Carnahan, are not wanted now-a-days, men of good business and administrative capacity, he had designated Mr. Bayne as a rousing appeal to the Republican voters to support the regular ticket, the speaker concluded his remarks, which were listened to throughout with great attention.

A little music was then indulged in, at the end of which "Rally round the Flag" and some loud cries for "Walker" were raised, but Mr. Fulton, stating that his name was not "Walker," said that he did not intend to walk until he had said his say, proceeded to call upon the electors to cast their votes on Tuesday next for Bayne and Allen. He then treated extensively the tariff question, and said that it was the duty of all Republican voters to sustain the party which had been so liberal and honorable means to induce their friends and neighbors to vote at this election. Being interrupted by an inquiry "What about the Chinese and Italians?" the speaker intimated that he was addressing American citizens and not foreigners.

Mr. Fulton having concluded his speech, Mr. Haymaker followed in a stirring appeal to the voters of Allegheny county to support Colonel Bayne. During this gentleman's speech great enthusiasm was manifested, and the points made by the previous speakers applauded. The meeting, which had been very orderly and attentive throughout, then adjourned. Meetings are announced to be held to-night in the Second and in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, this evening and Saturday.

The General Relief Association, I. O. O. F., of Allegheny county, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Peter G. Shiffler, President; Alfred Slack, Vice President; Joseph L. Lytle, Secretary and Treasurer.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

The Light-Running Domestic in Washington County, Pa.

The Committee on Class Q (Q) at the Washington County Agricultural Society exhibition, 1874, have made their report to the Secretary, the following remarks:

The Domestic has on exhibition fine articles on exhibition, but everything was good and creditable to the exhibitor. The "Domestic" Sewing Machine is the sewing machine for bolting and ramdrums must be placed upon the bolters, according to the original specification in the contract.

The resolution was adopted.

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Mr. Thompson offered the following substitute:

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